Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1800. [No. 1972.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

C. FOWLER & Company,

HAVE FOR SALE,

30,000 Wt. Hiſpaniola Coffee,
4000 Wt. Cotton,
300 Bolts Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
2 Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco,
30 Crates of CROCKERY :—Containing a great Variety of Cream coloured and figured WARE.

Together with a general Aſſortment of

GROCERIES,

And a conſtant Supply of Superfine and Common

FLOUR,

per Quantity or ſingle Barrel.

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DANIEL JACKSON, *Major*, *Commandant*.

CINCINNATI.

AT a Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Rhode-Iſland State Society of Cincinnati, January 6th, 1800.—The Committee, penetrated with the deepeſt Sorrow for the irreparable Loſs the Nation and Humanity in general have ſuſtained in the Death of that true Patriot, Father and Saviour of his Country, General GEORGE WASHINGTON—

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be recommended to the Members of the ſaid Society, to wear black Crape or Ribbon on the left Arm, below the Elbow, until the 30th Day of June next, as a Tribute of Honour and Eſteem due to the Memory of the late venerated Preſident-General of the Cincinnati; and that the above be publiſhed in the Newport and Providence Papers.

A true Copy from the Minutes :
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A JOURNEYMAN Shoemaker will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to him.

Alſo wanted, an APPRENTICE to the above Buſineſs.

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In the lower Part of the Town, a few Days ſince,

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OLIVER DAVIS,
at Mr. Thomas Clarke's.

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For Publiſhing, by Subſcription,

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That have Relation to the Death of

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GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NAMELY

I. The Communications of the ſeveral Departments of State, announcing his Death.
II. The Directions preparatory to his funeral Honors.
III. "WASHINGTON'S FUNERAL."
IV. The Condolance of the Senate and the Preſident's Anſwer.
V. The public Teſtimonials of Grief of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
VI. The Preſident's Letter to Mrs. WASHINGTON, with the reſolves of Congreſs, entreating her aſſent to the interment of the remains of her Huſband in the manner therein expreſſed—and her anſwer.
VII. The Speeches, Eulogies, and Orations (carefully arranged in their order of time) that have been delivered in Congreſs and elſewhere (together with numerous extracts, ſtudiouſly ſelected from the beſt Sermons) on the occaſion—citing the names of the perſons from whom they are taken, and to the time and place of their delivery.

There will be prefixed to the work an accurate Copperplate, of the Portrait of *WASHINGTON*, taken by a celebrated Limner of Philadelphia, and a liſt of the Subſcribers added.

The above to compriſe a duodecimo volume, of between *two* and three hundred pages, printed on fine paper, with a new and handſome type, neatly bound and lettered, and entitled, *MEMORY OF WASHINGTON. Price*, to ſubſcribers, *One Dollar*—to non-ſubſcribers, *One Dollar* 25 *Cents*.

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☞ *A return of the Subſcriptions is requeſted by the Firſt of April, as it will then be neceſſary to have them, that the names of the ſubſcribers may be added to the work.*

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—Printers, generally, are requeſted to give place to the above in their reſpective Newſpapers, as papers for ſubſcription, will be lodged at moſt of the principal Post-Offices, through the United States.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of *OLIVER R. WARNER*, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcriber for Settlement:—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

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Extract from a SERMON, on the Death of General *WASHINGTON*, preached at Burlington, New-Jerſey, by the Rev. Dr. WHARTON.

I Maccabees, c. IX. v. 18, 20, 21, 22.

Judas *alſo was killed. And all* Iſrael *made great lamentation for him, and mourned many days, ſaying,—How is the valiant man fallen that delivered* Iſrael. *As for the other things concerning Judas and his wars, and the noble acts which he did, and his greatneſs, they are not written, for they were very many.*

WITH how much propriety theſe words refer to the illuſtrious Man, whoſe loſs we now deplore, you my hearers, muſt fall more powerfully than I can expreſs.—The achievements of the Jewiſh hero bear a ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe of our late glorious fellow-citizen; and they, who read the books of the Maccabees, will readily perceive that Judas Maccabees was the Waſhington of his day. His exploits indeed, and his virtues were too numerous to be written, as the labour of recording, in thoſe days, was attended with many difficulties, which the art of printing has happily done away; whereas the tranſcendant accompliſhments and unparalleled tranſactions of our great deliverer, ſtand recorded upon the pages of multiplied hiſtory, and are become even already the objects of admiration and applauſe among all civilized nations.—Well, therefore, may I be excuſed from entering on a detail ſo familiar to every ſon and daughter of America; ſo familiar to the univerſe; well may I be excuſed from attempting to throw any additional luſtre upon the brilliancy of that character, which for ſo many years has ſwelled the ſweeteſt notes of the trumpet of fame, and borne upon the wings of unadulterated glory, has exhibited to mankind the firſt great ſpectacle of the moſt exalted heroiſm accompanied with dove-like modeſty; of the moſt indefatigable patriotiſm untainted with ſelfiſhneſs—of the ſoft irradiations of genuine magnanimity and greatneſs eclipſing the obtruſive glare of pride, and effectually ſuppreſſing the ſwell of arrogance and preſumption. At the grand and ſoothing idea, that this greateſt inſtance of human perfectability, this conſpicuous phænomenon of human elevation and grandeur, ſhould have been permitted to riſe firſt on the horizon of America, every citizen of theſe ſtates muſt feel his boſom beat with rapturous and honeſt pride, tempered with reverential gratitude to the great author and ſource of all perfection.—He will be penetrated with aſtoniſhment, and kindled into thankſgiving, when he reflects that our globe had exiſted 6000 years before a Waſhington appeared on the theatre of the world, and that he was then deſtined to appear in America—to be the ornament, the deliverer, the protecter, the delight!!!—But alas! he is now no longer among us; He is gone, to his death bed, incloſed in the ſilent tomb; and all that is now left us, is "like all Iſrael to make great lamentation for him, and to mourn many days, ſaying, how is the valiant man fallen that delivered Iſrael." My brethren, had the character of Waſhington reſted ſolely on the baſis of military achievements, and political ſagacity; had the vaſt fabric of his immortal reputation been ſupported merely by the hollow columns of univerſal applauſe, and perfumed with no other ſweets than the incenſe of adulation, proffered by the wayward multitude to merit, often as falſe as it is glaring; had the virtues of the man been ſtained by the vices of the hero, or the Chriſtian diſappeared amidſt the pretenſions of the philoſopher, with whatever delight you might have liſtened to his panegyriſts in other places, you would have heard no tribute paid to his memory in this. The temple of God is not deſigned to diſplay the importance and faſcination of human glory and pre-eminence, but rather to exhibit the tranſient glory and emptineſs of both. And yet, O holy and divine religion! who preſideſt within theſe walls, I truſt it will be deemed no violation of thy ſanctuary to have juſt hinted at the genuine glory and unparalleled pre-eminence of character which adorned the great deliverer and beloved father of our country. His reſpect for thee was uninterrupted and ſincere. In private and in public, his conduct and converſation were marked with an awful reverence for thy truths and ordinances; nothing profane ever dropt from his lips; nothing irreligious ever appeared in his behaviour; to Providence he aſcribed all his ſucceſs and his glory; he depoſited all his laurels at the foot of the altar, and the affectionate addreſſes of his fellow-citizens joined with the applauſes of diſtant nations, inſtead of ſwelling his great ſoul with the fumes of vain glory, ſeemed only to depreſs every ſenſe of ſelf-ſufficiency, and rivet more firmly his confidence in the Almighty. In his laſt pathetic addreſs to his country, he bears open and ample teſtimony to the ſanctions of Revelation; and aſſures us all, that without religion, neither the wiſdom of laws, nor the precepts of morality will be able to preſerve a ſtate from deſtruction. Let this ſentiment, my hearers, reſt permanently upon our minds. It is the important legacy of our beloved Waſhington, calculated to promote our worldly and eternal happineſs; and I truſt that he now enjoys the bleſſed effects of its adoption. And now let us, from the death of this good and wonderful man, endeavour to learn wiſdom.

A view of his life muſt fill every citizen with aſtoniſhment, veneration and love—while his death conveys the moſt affecting leſſons to a Chriſtian. Let us preſume to follow his diſembodied ſoul into the depths of eternity. There he now is alone with his God. What a ſudden revolution takes place in all his ſentiments and ideas! What avails him now, that he lived a ſolitary example of uninterrupted admiration and worldly proſperity; that he reigned in the affections of every virtuous heart; that his memory is honoured by the tears of his own and diſtant nations; the painter, the ſculptor, the hiſtorian and the poet, ſhall vie with each other in conveying to future ages the benign traits of his countenance, the majeſtic ſymmetry of his perſon, the fair features of his expanded mind, and the fair fame of his achievements; what avails him now, that the moſt enlightened ſtrangers from the European world, croſſed the vaſt Atlantic, to behold the Joſhua and the Solomon of America; that mighty veſſels, and towns, and cities, and provinces bear his name! a name that ſeems to combine whatever is good and great and amiable among men! Alas! neither this mighty name, nor all the events that now agitate the earth, are any thing to him. The vaſt extent of eternity now diſplayed before his eyes; his everlaſting deſtiny in a new ſtate of exiſtence; the realities of the eternal world opened upon his view, fix all the attention and abſorb all the faculties of his immortal ſpirit—thrice happy, I truſt, to have learned from the bleſſed religion, which he profeſſed and reſpected, that all the ſucceſſes and diſgraces of this tranſitory ſtate, when not referred to God, are little elſe than empty dreams; that there is no real happineſs or miſery but in eternity. Theſe are leſſons which our divine religion had delivered to the venerable and beloved father of our country: It was his happineſs to believe them: The veil is now rent aſunder, and I doubt not but this great benefactor of mankind, is actually perceiving, feeling, and approving them, in the boſom of the Eternal. And we my hearers, ſhall very ſoon perceive theſe truths and approve them alſo. A few days perhaps, but certainly a few years, will put a period to our mortal exiſtence. But were our lives to be protracted even through a ſeries of ages, yet ſtill the longeſt life would be only a moment, when meaſured upon the ſcale of eternity; the duration of the loftieſt cedar upon Libanus, is not leſs contracted and precarious, than that of the humble ſhrub that grows in its ſhade. The whole of man ſeems to be, "*to be born and to die.*" The ſpace that intervenes between theſe terms of his morality is ſo very ſhort, that it appears to be juſt nothing. Genius, opulence, fame, authority and reputation; all the gifts and treaſures of nature and of fortune, are evidently contained in a ſmall veſſel of clay; which no ſooner falls, than it is broken in pieces, and its ſcattered fragments, lie uſeleſs on the ground. My hearers, let us accuſtom ourſelves to think, as we ſhall think in eternity; to judge as we ſhall then judge. Happy, thrice happy, the venerable ſage and patriot, whoſe death we now lament, that in life he regarded God as the ſovereign maſter; religion as the ſovereign law; the happineſs of eternity as the ſupreme object, that ſhould intereſt his affections. To us, O Lord, it belongs not to penetrate into the depths of thy judgments; and well we know that human virtues, the moſt reſplendent and ſublime, can entitle no man to the bene-

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I Maccabees, c. IX. v. 18, 20, 21, 22.

Judas *alſo was killed. And all* Iſrael *made great lamentation for him, and mourned many days, ſaying,—How is the valiant man fallen that delivered* Iſrael. *As for the other things concerning Judas and his wars, and the noble acts which he did, and his greatness, they are not written, for they were very many.*

WITH how much propriety theſe words refer to the illuſtrious Man, whoſe loſs we now deplore, you my hearers, muſt fall more powerfully than I can expreſs.—The achievements of the Jewiſh hero bear a ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe of our late glorious fellow-citizen; and they, who read the books of the Maccabees, will readily perceive that Judas Maccabees was the Waſhington of his day. His exploits indeed, and his virtues were too numerous to be written, as the labour of recording, in thoſe days, was attended with many difficulties, which the art of printing has happily done away; whereas the tranſcendant accompliſhments and unparalleled tranſactions of our great deliverer, ſtand recorded upon the pages of multiplied hiſtory, and are become even already the objects of admiration and applauſe among all civilized nations.—Well, therefore, may I be excuſed from entering on a detail ſo familiar to every ſon and daughter of America; ſo familiar to the univerſe; well may I be excuſed from attempting to throw any additional luſtre upon the brilliancy of that character, which for ſo many years has ſwelled the ſweeteſt notes of the trumpet of fame, and borne upon the wings of unadulterated glory, has exhibited to mankind the firſt great ſpectacle of the moſt exalted heroiſm accampanied with dove-like modeſty; of the moſt indefatigable patriotiſm untainted with ſelfiſhneſs—of the ſoft irradiations of genuine magnanimity and greatneſs eclipſing the obtruſive glare of pride, and effectually ſuppreſſing the ſwell of arrogance and preſumption. At the grand and ſoothing idea, that this greateſt inſtance of human perfectability, this conſpicuous phænomenon of human elevation and grandeur, ſhould have been permitted to riſe firſt on the horizon of America, every citizen of theſe ſtates muſt feel his boſom beat with rapturous and honeſt pride, tempered with reverential gratitude to the great author and ſource of all perfection.—He will be penetrated with aſtoniſhment, and kindled into thankſgiving, when he reflects that our globe had exiſted 6000 years before a Waſhington appeared on the theatre of the world, and that he was then deſtined to appear in America—to be the ornament, the deliverer, the protecter, the delight!!!—But alas! he is now no longer among us; He is gone, to his death bed, incloſed in the ſilent tomb; and all that is now left us, is "like all Iſrael to make great lamentation for him, and to mourn many days ſaying, how is the valiant man fallen that delivered Iſrael." My brethren, had the character of Waſhington reſted ſolely on the baſis of military achievements, and political ſagacity; had the vaſt fabric of his immortal reputation been ſupported merely by the hollow columns of univerſal applauſe, and perfumed with no other ſweets than the incenſe of adulation, proffered by the wayward multitude to merit, often as falſe as it is glaring; had the virtues of the man been ſtained by the vices of the hero, or the Chriſtian diſappeared amidſt the pretenſions of the philoſopher, with whatever delight you might have liſtened to his panegyriſts in other places, you would have heard no tribute paid to his memory in this. The temple of God is not deſigned to diſplay the importance and faſcination of human glory and pre-eminence, but rather to exhibit the tranſient glory and emptineſs of both. And yet, O holy and divine religion! who preſideſt within theſe walls, I truſt it will be deemed no violation of thy ſanctuary to have juſt hinted at the genuine glory and unparalleled pre-eminence of character which adorned the great deliverer and beloved father of our country. His reſpect for thee was uninterrupted and ſincere. In private and in public, his conduct and converſation were marked with an awful reverence for thy truths and ordinances; nothing profane ever dropt from his lips; nothing irreligious ever appeared in his behaviour; to Providence he aſcribed all his ſucceſs and his glory; he depoſited all his laurels at the foot of the altar, and the affectionate addreſſes of his fellow-citizens joined with the applauſes of diſtant nations, inſtead of ſwelling his great ſoul with the fumes of vain glory, ſeemed only to depreſs every ſenſe of ſelf-ſufficiency, and rivet more firmly his confidence in the Almighty. In his laſt pathetic addreſs to his country, he bears open and ample teſtimony to the ſanctions of Revelation; and aſſures us all, that without religion, neither the wiſdom of laws, nor the precepts of morality will be able to preſerve a ſtate from deſtruction. Let this ſentiment, my hearers, reſt permanently upon our minds. It is the important legacy of our beloved Waſhington, calculated to promote our worldly and eternal happineſs; and I truſt that he now enjoys the bleſſed effects of its adoption. And now let us, from the death of this good and wonderful man, endeavour to learn wiſdom.

A view of his life muſt fill every citizen with aſtoniſhment, veneration and love—while his death conveys the moſt affecting leſſons to a Chriſtian. Let us preſume to follow his diſembodied ſoul into the depths of eternity. There he now is alone with his God. What a ſudden revolution takes place in all his ſentiments and ideas! What avails him now, that he lived a ſolitary example of uniterrupted admiration and worldly proſperity; that he reigned in the affections of every virtuous heart; that his memory is honoured by the tears of his own and diſtant nations; the painter, the ſculptor, the hiſtorian and the poet, ſhall vie with each other in conveying to future ages the benign traits of his countenance, the majeſtic ſymmetry of his perſon, the fair features of his expanded mind, and the fair fame of his achievements; what avails him now, that the moſt enlightened ſtrangers from the European world, croſſed the vaſt Atlantic, to behold the Joſhua and the Solomon of America; that mighty veſſels, and towns, and cities, and provinces, bear his name! a name that ſeems to combine whatever is good and great and amiable among men! Alas! neither this mighty name, nor all the events that now agitate the earth, are any thing to him. The vaſt extent of eternity now diſplayed before his eyes; his everlaſting deſtiny in a new ſtate of exiſtence; the realities of the eternal world opened upon his view, fix all the attention and abſorb all the faculties of his immortal ſpirit—thrice happy, I truſt, to have learned from the bleſſed religion, which he profeſſed and reſpected, that all the ſucceſſes and diſgraces of this tranſitory ſtate, when not referred to God, are little elſe than empty dreams; that there is no real happineſs or miſery but in eternity. Theſe are leſſons which our divine religion had delivered to the venerable and beloved father of our country: It was his happineſs to believe them: The veil is now rent aſunder; and I doubt not but this great benefactor of mankind, is actually perceiving, feeling, and approving them, in the boſom of the Eternal. And we my hearers, ſhall very ſoon perceive theſe truths and approve them alſo. A few days perhaps, but certainly a few years, will put a period to our mortal exiſtence. But were our lives to be protracted even through a ſeries of ages, yet ſtill the longeſt life would be only a moment, when meaſured upon the ſcale of eternity; the duration of the loftieſt cedar upon Libanus, is not leſs contracted and precarious, than that of the humble ſhrub that grows in its ſhade. The whole of man ſeems to be, "*to be born and to die.*" The ſpace that intervenes between theſe terms of his morality is ſo very ſhort, that it appears to be juſt nothing. Genius, opulence, fame, authority and reputation; all the gifts and treaſures of nature and of fortune, are evidently contained in a ſmall veſſel of clay; which no ſooner falls, than it is broken in pieces, and its ſcattered fragments, lie uſeleſs on the ground. My hearers, let us accuſtom ourſelves to think, as we ſhall think in eternity; to judge as we ſhall then judge. Happy, thrice happy, the venerable ſage and patriot, whoſe death we now lament, that in life he regarded God as the ſovereign maſter; religion as the ſovereign law; the happineſs of eternity as the ſupreme object, that ſhould intereſt his affections. To us, O Lord, it belongs not to penetrate into the depths of thy judgments; and well we know that human virtues, the moſt reſplendent and ſublime, can entitle no man to the bene-

ift of falvation. From thy pure mercy only can this grace be derived. *This* we truſt has been extended to our beloved Father, and Protector. Though a conquering warrior he delighted in peace; and therefore we conſider he is now *called a child of God* :—With juſtice and humanity he judged his Iſrael; and therefore we humbly hope that he alſo has been judged according to the abundance of thy mercy. And if any remains of human frailty were ſtill hanging about him, when uſhered into thy preſence, O! may the cleanſing blood of the Lamb have waſhed every ſtain; may the gates of Sion have opened to receive him, and introduce this defender and benefactor of nations, into the everlaſting repoſe of the elect of God.—Amen.

[*The ſuperior correctness, animation and dignity, with which this Diſcourſe is written, demonſtrate the author to be no common genius.——Every reader of taſte will here recognize the* true *ſpirit of Eloquence.——After contemplating ſuch a ſingular diſplay of talents, two reflections muſt naturally preſent themſelves* :—*Who is Dr.* Wharton? —*and why was not the* whole *Diſcourſe publiſhed, inſtead of a mutilated extract, in which the arrangement of the author muſt neceſſarily be broken?*]

A Gentleman from Boſton has favoured us with the Centinel of Saturday laſt, from which we have extracted the following

Late Important News!

BOSTON Jan. 25.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Halcyon, Capt. Samuel Gale, 35 days from London.

☞ *By her we have received London papers to Dec.* 13—*Many days later than before obtained.*

Another Revolution in France.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

YESTERDAY, on motion of Cornet, the Council of Antients decreed, that the Legiſlative Body ſhould be (this day) tranſferred to St. Cloud (two leagues from Paris) to hold their ſittings in the Palace there:—That General Buonaparte ſhould be inveſted with the military command of all the troops in and near Paris, for the protection of the National Repreſentation:—That he ſhould take an oath in the midſt of the Council, &c. This decree was ordered to be printed, and ſent to all parts of the Republic.—The following Addreſs was alſo decreed:—

The COUNCIL OF ANTIENTS, *to the* FRENCH.

"FRENCHMEN!

"The Council of Antients exerciſes the right delegated to it by the 102d article of the Conſtitution, of changing the reſidence of the Legiſlative Body. It exerciſes this right, in order *to ſuppreſs the factious which aim at ſubjugating the National Repreſentation*, and in order to reſtore internal Peace. It exerciſes this right, in order alſo to RESTORE THAT EXTERNAL PEACE, *which humanity, and your lengthened ſacrifices demand.* The common ſafety and common proſperity, are the objects of this conſtitutional meaſure. They ſhall be accompliſhed.—And do you inhabitants of Paris, remain tranquil; the preſence of the Legiſlative Body will ſoon be reſtored to you. Frenchmen! The reſults of this day will ſoon ſhew whether the Legiſlature be worthy and capable of preparing the means of your happineſs."

General Buonaparte yeſterday appeared at the bar of the Elders, accompanied by Generals Berthier, Lefebre, Moreau, Macdonald, &c. and made the following Speech:—

"CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

"The republic was periſhing—you knew this and your decree has ſaved it. Miſery to thoſe who would trouble and diſturb it.—Aided by Generals Berthier, Lefebre, and all my companions in arms, I ſhall arreſt them. Seek not, in the paſt, examples which may retard your progreſs! Nothing in hiſtory reſembles the cloſe of the 18th century! Nothing in the termination of that century reſembles the preſent moment.—Your wiſdom has paſſed this decree—*our arms ſhall execute it.* We will a Republic founded on true Liberty—on civil Liberty, and National Repreſentation. We will have it—I SWEAR IT.—I SWEAR IT IN MY NAME, and that of my companions in arms!"

Lively applauſes proceeded from the galleries—The Preſident called them to order.—The Council remained tranquil. The Preſident made the ſubſequent reply to General Buonaparte:

"GENERAL,

"The Council of Elders receives your oaths, and entertains no doubt of their ſincerity, and your zeal to fulfil them. He who never, in vain promiſed victories to his country, muſt execute with fervor his new engagements of ſervice and fidelity."

The Council broke up amidſt cries of Vive la Republique! Vive la Conſtitution! and adjourned to meet at St. Cloud.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, Nov. 9.

The Decree of the Council of Elders was read and the Preſident adjourned the ſitting to meet to-morrow at St. Cloud. On breaking up he exclaimed Vive la Republique! Vive la Conſtitution de l'an 3!

Nov. 10:—at St. Cloud.

The Council paſſed a decree of urgency ſixteen articles:—

The 1ſt ABOLISHES the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, and EXPELS from the National Repreſentation SIXTY-ONE Members, amongſt whom are the diſtinguiſhed Jacobins, Gen. Jourdan, Bertrand, (of Calvados) Briot, Bontay-Paty, and Stevenotte:—

The 2d appoints an Executive Conſular Committee, compoſed of Buonaparte, and the Ex-Directors Sieyes and Roger Ducos—who are inveſted with the plenitude of the Directorial Authority.

By the 5th art. the Legiſlative body is ſuſpended until Feb. 10, 1800.

By the 8th and 9th, Two Committees of twenty-one Members are to be formed, from each Council.

By the 15th the Councils may be extraordinarily convoked for the ratification of Peace, or in caſe of public danger.

A moſt violent debate enſued; during which a letter was received from the Director Barras, in which after complimenting Buonaparte, whom he ſtiles "the illuſtrious warrior," he adds, he ſhall return with joy, to the rank of a ſimple citizen, convinced by the elevation of that General, that the perils of liberty are now ſurmounted, and the intereſt of the armies ſecured.

Gen. Buonaparte entered the Hall. A great tumult inſtantly aroſe. The Members in ſpringing towards him overſet the ſeats, upon which the grenadiers advanced and carried the General off. The tumult continued—The Preſident (Lucian Buonaparte—the General's brother) attempted to ſpeak. A prompt decree of outlawry againſt Gen. Buonaparte was moved:—Talo cried out, "Let the Council go in their robes againſt the ſoldiers."—"Ay, and to Paris;" cried another member. Lucian Buonaparte demanded to reſign, but the Council refuſed—Confuſion enſued; and the Grenadiers carried the Preſident out of the hall. A detachment of Grenadiers beating a charge, entered the hall at quick-ſtep, and with fixed bayonets, drove the Members out of the hall in preſence of General Buonaparte. He immediately harrangued the ſoldiers who ſurrounded him with teſtimonies of the moſt lively attachment. One of the Grenadiers ſaved him from the thruſt of a poignard, made at him by one of the members.

[*The following* PROCLAMATION *was ſoon after iſſued by General Buonaparte.*]

BUONAPARTE's PROCLAMATION.

On my return to Paris, I found diſcord reigning among the Conſtituted Authorities, and that they agreed only reſpecting one truth, viz. "That the Conſtitution was half deſtroyed and was unable to ſave the cauſe of Liberty."

All parties came to me, entruſted me with their deſigns, diſcloſed to me their ſecrets, and ſolicited my ſupport. I refuſed to lend myſelf to any party.

The Council of Elders called me before them. I obeyed the call. A plan of general reſtoration had been concerted by men in whom the nation is accuſtomed to behold the defenders of liberty, of equality, of property. This plan required a calm and free inveſtigation, unbiaſſed by any influence or by any fears. Agreeably to this idea, the Council of Elders reſolved upon tranſferring the Legiſlative Body to St. Cloud; they charged me with the military force neceſſary to protect their independence—I deemed it a duty I owed my fellow-citizens, the ſoldiers, who are periſhing in our armies, and the national glory acquired by their blood to accept the command.

The Councils aſſembled at St. Cloud; the Republican troops watch over their external ſecurity; but aſſaſſins make terror prevail in the interior. Several Deputies of the Council of Five Hundred, armed with ſtilettes and piſtols, circulated all around them the threats and terrors of death.

The plans that were to be developed are limited; the majority diſorganized, the moſt intrepid ſpeakers diſconcerted, and the propoſal and agitation of any wiſe meaſure became utterly uſeleſs.

I communicate my indignation and my ſorrow to the Council of Elders; I requeſt to be allowed to ſecure the execution of their generous deſigns; I repreſented to them the calamities of the country by which they had been ſuggeſted; they joined me in new teſtimonies of their conſtant determination.

I appeared in the Council of Five Hundred alone without arms, my head uncovered. ſuch as the Elders had received and applauded me. I went to remind the majority of the intention by which they were animated, and to aſſure they might rely on their power.

The ſtilettos by which the Deputies were menaced were immediately raiſed againſt him who wiſhed to be their deliverer.—Twenty aſſaſſins darted upon me, and aimed at my breaſt; the Grenadiers of the Legiſlative Body, whom I left at the door of the Hall, ran up and threw themſelves between the aſſaſſins and me; one of theſe brave Grenadiers, named THOME, received a blow of a ſtiletto, which pierced his cloaths—they carried me off.

At the ſame moment, the cries of "Declare him an Outlaw," were heard againſt the man who wiſhed to defend the law. It was the frantic cry of the aſſaſſins againſt the force deſtined to rob him of his prey.

They thronged round the Preſident with threats in their mouths, and arms in their hands; they ordered him to put the queſtion of Outlawry. I was informed of this, and gave orders to reſcue him from their fury, and accordingly ſix Grenadiers brought him out. Immediately after ſome Grenadiers of the Legiſlative Body entered at the Pas de Charge into the Hall, and cleared it.

The factious leaders being thus intimidated, diſperſed and went away. The majority, reſcued from their attempts, freely and peacably returned to the Hall of their ſittings, and heard the propoſitions which were to be made for the public ſafety, deliberate upon them, and prepare the ſalutary reſolution, which is to become the new and proviſional law of the Republic.

Frenchmen! you will doubtleſs recognize in this conduct the zeal of a ſoldier of liberty, and of a citizen devoted to the Republic. Views directed to conſervation, to protection, to liberal purpoſes will reſume their influence by the diſperſion of incendiaries who oppreſſed the Council, and who though they render the moſt odious, never ceaſed to be the moſt contemptible of mankind. *(Signed)* BUONAPARTE.

THE *CONSULS*—TO THE *FRENCH.*

"*Paris, Nov.* 12, *Eighth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.*

"The Conſtitution of the third year has periſhed. It knew how neither to protect your rights, or ſupport itſelf. Multiplied attacks deprived it forever of the reſpect of the people. Heinous and ambitious factions divided the Republic between them.—France at length approached to the laſt term of a general diſorganization.

"The Patriots have made themſelves heard. Every thing that could injure you has been removed. Every thing that could ſerve you, every thing that remained pure in the National Repreſentation, is united under the banners of liberty.

"Frenchmen! the Republic, re-eſtabliſhed and replaced in Europe in the rank which ſhe never ſhould have loſt, will proceed to realize all the hopes of Citizens, and will accompliſh its glorious deſtinies.

"Take with us the oath which we have made *to be faithful to the Republic, one and indiviſible, founded upon Equality, Liberty, and the Repreſentative ſyſtem.*

"By the Conſuls of the Republic,
ROGER DUCOS,
BUONAPARTE,
(True Copy) SIEYES.
HAGUES-BERNARD MARET, *Sec. Gen.*"

The firſt duties of the "Conſuls of the Republic" are "to organize all the parts of the Adminiſtration, to re-eſtabliſh internal tranquility, and to procure a ſolid and honorable Peace."

ADDRESS

From the Legiſlative Body to the French People.

St. Cloud, Nov. 12.

"FRENCHMEN,

"The Republic has again eſcaped the rage of factions; your faithful Repreſentatives have broken the poignard in the hands of the parricides; but after having averted the blows with which you were menaced, they felt it their duty to prevent an eternal agitation, and taking counſel from their duty and their courage only, they preſume to hope that they have ſhewn themſelves worthy of you.

"Frenchmen, your liberties torn, ſtill bloody with the crimes of the Revolutionary Government, we ſhall ſeek an aſylum in the arms of a conſtitution which promiſes at leaſt ſome repoſe.

"But the ſeditious have attacked without ceaſing the weak parts of our conſtitution, and the conſtitutional regime has been but a continuation of the Revolution in every ſenſe in which the different parties themſelves have interpreted it. Thoſe even who wiſhed the moſt ſincerely to maintain that conſtitution, have been forced to violate it at every inſtant, that they might ſave it from periſhing.

"From this ſtate of inſtability of the Government, has reſulted greater inſtability ſtill in Legiſlation; and the rights, the moſt ſacred of ſocial man, have been delivered up to the caprice of faction and events.

"It is time to put an end to this tumult; it is time to give a ſolid guarantee to the Liberty of the citizens, to the ſovereignty of the People, to the independence of the conſtitutional Powers, to the Republic itſelf, of which the name has too often ſerved to conſecrate the violation of all principles: It is time that the Great Nation ſhould have a government worthy of itſelf; a government firm and wiſe, which can give a ſpeedy and ſolid Peace, that you may enjoy true happineſs. For the purpoſe of arriving more rapidly at this end, a Proviſional Government is inſtituted.—Frenchmen! rally round your Magiſtrates; Soldiers of liberty, purſue the courſe of your victories, you will achieve the conqueſt of Peace, that you may ſoon return to the midſt of your brethren, and receive from the public gratitude the honors and rewards reſerved for your glorious labours."

MEMBERS EXPELLED.

PARIS, NOV. 11.

One hundred and fifty members of the Two Councils have been expelled. The Legiſlative authority is now inveſted in Two Committees of 21 members each.

Citizens Barras and Moulins have been arreſted, charged with having attempted to uſurp the ſovereign authority, and to divide the Republic. The two Directors offered to divide the Republic with BUONAPARTE; but the General refuſed.

Amongſt the Deputies arreſted, are Dorimont, Mitre, Poulain-Grandpre, Deſtrem, Friſon, Doche (of Lille) Le Merys, Marqueſy, Quirot, and Mute.

Santerre and Lebois are arreſted.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Maret, formerly Ambaſſador to Naples, is appointed Secretary-General of the Conſulate.

Gaudin is Miniſter of Finances.

Alexander Berthier, Miniſter at War.

Cambeceres, Miniſter of Juſtice.

Foreche, Miniſter of Police.

Reinhard, Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, NOV. 13.

The two Legiſlative Committees met yeſterday at Paris, in the Palace of the two Councils.

The new order of things has been publicly proclaimed. Every thing remains tranquil; but the defeated members of the Councils yet hold meetings.

The Municipalities of Paris continue ſuſpended.

Gohier, the Director, has retired to his own houſe.

November 15.

Talleyrand, Volney and Roederer, are to compoſe the new Council of State.

La Fayette, Lameth, Du Puzy, and the ci-devant Duke de Liancourt, have all obtained permiſſion to return to France.

November 17.

Generals Lefebre, Berthier, Serrurier, Leclerk, Murat, Bournonville Moncey, St. Remy, Dupont, Boudet, Gardanae, Sauriac, Amey, Debilley, Andreſſi, Solignac, Leopold Bertier; Fontaine, Lavalette, &c. and Admiral Bruix, formed a part of the force which Buonaparte rallied around him on the glorious 9th and 10th November.

When Buonaparte entered the hall of the Council of 500, the 9th inſt. he was ſtruck on the ſhoulder by Deſtrem, who ſaid—"Is it for this you have obtained ſo many victories?" The General took no notice of the aſſaſſin.

Gen. Angereau, one of Buonaparte's Lieutenants in Italy, and a Member of the Council of 500, was looked up to, as Commander of the forces which were to defend the Legiſlature againſt Buonaparte. Deſtrem, a few hours before the ſitting of the 10th, ſaid to Angereau—"*You will not be a falſe brother. We have the Fauxbourg* (the mob) *for us, and a great number of patriots of whom we are ſure. We want only a Chief, and we rely upon you.*" "Depend upon me." ſaid Angereau—"As long as I thought you friends of the Republic, I was of your party, I ſee you are only friends of a faction." Buonaparte met Angereau, and accoſted him thus:—"Angereau you know me; you know that I love the Republic, and that I have fought for it. I too have ſeen you walking in the path of glory; the conduct which you have purſued, is the pledge of what you will purſue on ſo important an occaſion as this, for the ſafety of the Republic." Angereau, in converſation with ſome of the heads of the Jacobin party ſaid:—"*Do you think that I would conſent to forfeit the reputation which I have acquired in the army for the ſake of placing myſelf at the head of ſuch wretches as you are.*"

Arena, who aimed the poignard at Buonaparte, has been ſent to the Conciergerie.—Geneſſieux and Dorimort are impriſoned for having moved to outlaw Buonaparte.

November 13.

The grenadier who ſaved Gen. Buonaparte's life, dined with him yeſterday.—The Conſul's lady gave him a diamond of 2000 crowns value.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF 500, Dec.

A meſſage from the Conſuls was received, propoſing to open a credit of 15 millions to the Miniſter at War, to pay the army of Egypt.

Conſul Buonaparte has directed a Proclamation to the army in Egypt, informing them of the new order of things: aſſuring

ist of salvation. From thy pure mercy only can this grace be derived. *This* we trust has been extended to our beloved Father, and Protector. Though a conquering warrior he delighted in peace; and therefore we consider he is now *called a child of God*:—With justice and humanity he judged his Israel; and therefore we humbly hope that he also has been judged according to the abundance of thy mercy. And if any remains of human frailty were still hanging about him, when ushered into thy presence, O! may the cleansing blood of the Lamb have washed every stain; may the gates of Sion have opened to receive him, and introduce this defender and benefactor of nations, into the everlasting repose of the elect of God.—Amen.

[*The superior correctness, animation and dignity, with which this Discourse is written, demonstrate the author to be no common genius.——Every reader of taste will here recognize the* true *spirit of Eloquence.——After contemplating such a singular display of talents, two reflections must naturally present themselves:—Who is Dr.* Wharton? *—and why was not the* whole *Discourse published, instead of a mutilated extract, in which the arrangement of the author must necessarily be broken?*]

A Gentleman from Boston has favoured us with the Centinel of Saturday last, from which we have extracted the following

Late Important News!

BOSTON Jan. 25.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Halcyon, Capt. Samuel Gale, 35 days from London.

☞ *By her we have received London papers to Dec. 13—Many days later than before obtained.*

Another Revolution in France.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

YESTERDAY, on motion of Cornet, the Council of Antients decreed, that the Legislative Body should be (this day) transferred to St. Cloud (two leagues from Paris) to hold their sittings in the Palace there:—That General Buonaparte should be invested with the military command of all the troops in and near Paris, for the protection of the National Representation:—That he should take an oath in the midst of the Council, &c. This decree was ordered to be printed, and sent to all parts of the Republic.—The following Address was also decreed:—

The COUNCIL OF ANTIENTS, *to the* FRENCH.

"FRENCHMEN!

"The Council of Antients exercises the right delegated to it by the 102d article of the Constitution, of changing the residence of the Legislative Body. It exercises this right, in order *to suppress the factious which aim at subjugating the National Representation*, and in order to restore internal Peace. It exercises this right, in order also to RESTORE THAT EXTERNAL PEACE, *which humanity, and your lengthened sacrifices demand.* The common safety and common prosperity, are the objects of this constitutional measure. They shall be accomplished.—And do you inhabitants of Paris, remain tranquil; the pres ce of the Legislative Body will soon be r red to you. Frenchmen! The results of this day will soon shew whether the Legislature be worthy and capable of preparing the means of your happiness."

General Buonaparte yesterday appeared at the bar of the Elders, accompanied by Generals Berthier, Lefebre, Moreau, Macdonald, &c. and made the following Speech:—

"CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

"The republic was perishing—you knew this and your decree has saved it. Misery to those who would trouble and disturb it.—Aided by Generals Berthier, Lefebre, and all my companions in arms, I shall arrest them. Seek not, in the past, examples which may retard your progress! Nothing in history resembles the close of the 18th century! Nothing in the termination of that century resembles the present moment.—Your wisdom has passed this decree—*our arms shall execute it.* We will a Republic founded on true Liberty—on civil Liberty, and National Representaion. We will have it—I SWEAR IT.—I SWEAR IT IN MY NAME, and that of my companions in arms!"

Lively applauses proceeded from the galleries—The President called them to order.—The Council remained tranquil. The President made the subsequent reply to General Buonaparte:

"GENERAL,

"The Council of Elders receives your oaths, and entertains no doubt of their sincerity, and your zeal to fulfil them. He who never, in vain promised victories to his country, must execute with fervor his new engagements of service and fidelity."

The Council broke up amidst cries of Vive la Republique! Vive la Constitution! and adjourned to meet at St. Cloud.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, Nov. 9.

The Decree of the Council of Elders was read and the President adjourned the sitting to meet to-morrow at St. Cloud. On breaking up he exclaimed Vive la Republique! Vive la Constitution de l'an 3!

Nov. 10:—at St. Cloud.

The Council passed a decree of urgency sixteen articles:—

The 1st ABOLISHES the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, and EXPELS from the National Representation SIXTY-ONE-Members, amongst whom are the distinguished Jacobins, Gen. Jourdan, Bertrand, (of Calvedos) Briot, Bontay-Paty, and Stevenotte:—

The 2d appoints an Executive Consular Committee, composed of Buonaparte, and the Ex-Directors Sieyes and Roger Ducos—who are invested with the plenitude of the Directorial Authority.

By the 5th art. the Legislative body is suspended until Feb. 10, 1800.

By the 8th and 9th, Two Committees of twenty-one Members are to be formed, from each Council.

By the 15th the Councils may be extraordinarily convoked for the ratification of Peace, or in case of public danger.

A most violent debate ensued; during which a letter was received from the Director Barras, in which after complimenting Buonaparte, whom he stiles "the illustrious warrior," he adds, he shall return with joy, to the rank of a simple citizen, convinced by the elevation of that General, that the perils of liberty are now surmounted, and the interest of the armies secured.

Gen. Buonaparte entered the Hall. A great tumult instantly arose. The Members in springing towards him overset the seats, upon which the grenadiers advanced and carried the General off. The tumult continued—The President (Lucian Buonaparte—the General's brother) attempted to speak. A prompt decree of outlawry against Gen. Buonaparte was moved:—Talo cried out, "Let the Council go in their robes against the soldiers."—"Ay, and to Paris;" cried another member. Lucian Buonaparte demanded to resign, but the Council refused—Confusion ensued; and the Grenadiers carried the President out of the hall. A detachment of Grenadiers beating a charge, entered the hall at quick-step, and with fixed bayonets, drove the Members out of the hall in presence of General Buonaparte. He immediately harrangued the soldiers who surrounded him with testimonies of the most lively attachment. One of the Grenadiers saved him from the thrust of a poignard, made at him by one of the members.

[*The following PROCLAMATION was soon after issued by General Buonaparte.*]

BUONAPARTE's PROCLAMATION.

On my return to Paris, I found discord reigning among the Constituted Authorities, and that they agreed only respecting one truth, viz. "That the Constitution was half destroyed and was unable to save the cause of Liberty."

All parties came to me, entrusted me with their designs, disclosed to me their secrets, and solicited my support. I refused to lend myself to any party.

The Council of Elders called me before them. I obeyed the call. A plan of general restoration had been concerted by men in whom the nation is accustomed to behold the defenders of liberty, of equality, of property. This plan required a calm and free investigation, unbiassed by any influence or by any fears. Agreeably to this idea, the Council of Elders resolved upon transferring the Legislative Body to St. Cloud; they charged me with the military force necessary to protect their independence—I deemed it a duty I owed my fellow-citizens, the soldiers, who are perishing in our armies, and the national glory acquired by their blood to accept the command.

The Councils assembled at St. Cloud; the Republican troops watch over their external security; but assassins make terror prevail in the interior. Several Deputies of the Council of Five Hundred, armed with stilettos and pistols, circulated all around them the threats and terrors of death.

The plans that were to be developed are limited; the majority disorganized, the most intrepid speakers disconcerted, and the proposal and agitation of any wise measure became utterly useless.

I communicate my indignation and my sorrow to the Council of Elders; I request to be allowed to secure the execution of their generous designs; I represented to them the calamities of the country by which they had been suggested; they joined me in new testimonies of their constant determination.

I appeared in the Council of Five Hundred alone without arms, my head uncovered, such as the Elders had received and applauded me. I went to remind the majority of the intention by which they were animated, and to assure they might rely on their power.

The stilettos by which the Deputies were menaced were immediately raised against him who wished to be their deliverer.—Twenty assassins darted upon me, and aimed at my breast; the Grenadiers of the Legislative Body, whom I left at the door of the Hall, ran up and threw themselves between the assassins and me; one of these brave Grenadiers, named THOME, received a blow of a stiletto, which pierced his cloaths—they carried me off.

At the same moment, the cries of "Declare him an Outlaw," were heard against the man who wished to defend the law. It was the frantic cry of the assassins against the force destined to rob him of his prey.

They thronged round the President with threats in their mouths, and arms in their hands; they ordered him to put the question of Outlawry. I was informed of this, and gave orders to rescue him from their fury, and accordingly six Grenadiers brought him out. Immediately after some Grenadiers of the Legislative Body entered at the Pas de Charge into the Hall, and cleared it.

The factious leaders being thus intimidated, dispersed and went away. The majority, rescued from their attempts, freely and peacably returned to the Hall of their sittings, and heard the propositions which were to be made for the public safety, deliberate upon them, and prepare the salutary resolution, which is to become the new and provisional law of the Republic.

Frenchmen! you will doubtless recognize in this conduct the zeal of a soldier of liberty, and of a citizen devoted to the Republic. Views directed to conservation, to protection, to liberal purposes will resume their influence by the dispersion of incendiaries who oppressed the Council, and who though they render the most odious, never ceased to be the most contemptible of mankind. *(Signed)* BUONAPARTE.

THE *CONSULS*—TO THE *FRENCH.*

"*Paris, Nov. 12, Eighth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

"The Constitution of the third year has perished. It knew how neither to protect your rights, or support itself. Multiplied attacks deprived it forever of the respect of the people. Heinous and ambitious factions divided the Republic between them.—France at length approached to the last term of a general disorganization.

"The Patriots have made themselves heard. Every thing that could injure you has been removed. Every thing that could serve you, every thing that remained pure in the National Representation, is united under the banners of liberty.

"Frenchmen! the Republic, re-established and replaced in Europe in the rank which she never should have lost, will proceed to realize all the hopes of Citizens, and will accomplish its glorious destinies.

"Take with us the oath which we have made *to be faithful to the Republic, one and indivisible, founded upon Equality, Liberty, and the Representative system.*

"By the Consuls of the Republic,

ROGER DUCOS,
BUONAPARTE,
(True Copy) SIEYES.
HAGUES-BERNARD MARET, *Sec. Gen.*"

The first duties of the "Consuls of the Republic" are "to organize all the parts of the Administration, to re-establish internal tranquility, and to procure a solid and honorable Peace."

ADDRESS

From the Legislative Body to the French People.

St. Cloud, Nov. 12.

"FRENCHMEN,

"The Republic has again escaped the rage of factions; your faithful Representatives have broken the poignard in the hands of the parricides; but after having averted the blows with which you were menaced, they felt it their duty to prevent an eternal agitation, and taking counsel from their duty and their courage only, they presume to hope that they have shewn themselves worthy of you.

"Frenchmen, your liberties torn, still bloody with the crimes of the Revolutionary Government, we shall seek an asylum in the arms of a constitution which promises at least some repose.

"But the seditious have attacked without ceasing the weak parts of our constitution, and the constitutional regime has been but a continuation of the Revolution in every sense in which the different parties themselves have interpreted it. Those even who wished the most sincerely to maintain that constitution, have been forced to violate it at every instant, that they might save it from perishing.

"From this state of instability of the Government, has resulted greater instability still in Legislation; and the rights, the most sacred of social man, have been delivered up to the caprice of faction and events.

"It is time to put an end to this tumult; it is time to give a solid guarantee to the Liberty of the citizens, to the sovereignty of the People, to the independence of the constitutional Powers, to the Republic itself, of which the name has too often served to consecrate the violation of all principles: It is time that the Great Nation should have a government worthy of itself; a government firm and wise, which can give a speedy and solid Peace, that you may enjoy true happiness. For the purpose of arriving more rapidly at this end, a Provisional Government is instituted.—Frenchmen! rally round your Magistrates; Soldiers of liberty, pursue the course of your victories, you will achieve the conquest of Peace, that you may soon return to the midst of your brethren, and receive from the public gratitude the honors and rewards reserved for your glorious labours."

MEMBERS EXPELLED.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

One hundred and fifty members of the Two Councils have been expelled. The Legislative authority is now invested in Two Committees of 21 members each.

Citizens Barras and Moulins have been arrested, charged with having attempted to usurp the sovereign authority, and to divide the Republic. The two Directors offered to divide the Republic with BUONAPARTE; but the General refused.

Amongst the Deputies arrested, are Dorimont, Mitre, Poulain-Grandpre, Destrem, Frison, Doche (of Lille) Le Merys, Marquesy, Quirot, and Mute.

Santerre and Lebois are arrested.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Maret, formerly Ambassador to Naples, is appointed Secretary-General of the Consulate.

Gaudin is Minister of Finances.
Alexander Berthier, Minister at War.
Cambeceres, Minister of Justice.
Foreche, Minister of Police.
Reinhard, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The two Legislative Committees met yesterday at Paris, in the Palace of the two Councils.

The new order of things has been publicly proclaimed. Every thing remains tranquil; but the defeated members of the Councils yet hold meetings.

The Municipalities of Paris continue suspended.

Gohier, the Director, has retired to his own house.

November 15.

Talleyrand, Volney and Rœderer, are to compose the new Council of State.

La Fayette, Lameth, Du Puzy, and the ci-devant Duke de Liancourt, have all obtained permission to return to France.

November 17.

Generals Lefebre, Berthier, Serrurier, Leclerk, Murat, Bournonville Moncey, St. Remy, Dupont, Boudet, Gardanae, Sauriac, Amey, Debilley, Andreffi, Solignac, Leopold Bertier; Fontaine, Lavalette, &c. and Admiral Bruix, formed a part of the force which Buonaparte rallied around him on the glorious 9th and 10th November.

When Buonaparte entered the hall of the Council of 500, the 9th inst. he was struck on the shoulder by Destrem, who said—"Is it for this you have obtained so many victories?" The General took no notice of the assassin.

Gen. Angereau, one of Buonaparte's Lieutenants in Italy, and a Member of the Council of 500, was looked up to, as Commander of the forces which were to defend the Legislature against Buonaparte. Destrem, a few hours before the sitting of the 10th, said to Angereau—"*You will not be a false brother. We have the Fauxbourgs* (the mob) *for us, and a great number of patriots of whom we are sure. We want only a Chief, and we rely upon you.*" "Do not depend upon me." said Angereau—"As long as I thought you friends of the Republic, I was of your party, I see you are only friends of a faction." Buonaparte met Angereau, and accosted him thus:—"Angereau you know me; you know that I love the Republic, and that I have fought for it. I too have seen you walking in the path of glory; the conduct which you have pursued, is the pledge of what you will pursue on so important an occasion as this, for the safety of the Republic." Angereau, in conversation with some of the heads of the Jacobin party said:—"*Do you think that I would consent to forfeit the reputation which I have acquired in the army for the sake of placing myself at the head of such wretches as you are.*"

Arena, who aimed the poignard at Buonaparte, has been sent to the Conciergerie.—Geneffieux and Dorimort are imprisoned for having moved to outlaw Buonaparte.

November 13.

The grenadier who saved Gen. Buonaparte's life, dined with him yesterday.—The Consul's lady gave him a diamond of 2000 crowns value.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF 500, Dec. 5

A message from the Consuls was received proposing to open a credit of 15 millions to the Minister at War, to pay the army of Egypt.

Consul Buonaparte has directed a Proclamation to the army in Egypt, informing them of the new order of things: assuring

...ey are constantly in the minds of the Consuls; encouraging them to preserve their courage; to repose in confidence on Kleber; and to look forward to the day, when crowned with victory, they will be restored to the bosom of their country.

Consolation of the Armies on the late change.

PARIS, DEC. 1.

The General *in* Chief *of the army of* England, *to the inhabitants of the departments of the West and the Army.*

Head-Quarters, at Angers, Nov. 24.

FRENCHMEN,

THE happy change that has been effected in the Government, will bring us internal and external Peace. The Legislative Committees and the Consuls of the Republic are attached to no faction. They have in view the happiness and the glory of the French people, and are strong in their confidence, and the victories of our armies.—Every heart expands with hope. A suspension of hostilities already exists in the departments of the West, and orders have been given for carrying it into execution.——Without doubt the Chiefs of the Insurgents and the inhabitants of the districts who have been taken, will not delay to submit to the laws of the Republic. The united efforts of every good citizen not merely to prevent affections from being estranged, but also to conciliate and win them, can alone establish a solid Peace in the interior. All those who shall contribute to that end will deserve well of humanity and their country.

T. HEDOUVILLE, *Gen. in Chief.*

Gen. CHAMPIONET, *to the Army of* Italy.

Head-Quarters, at Genoa, Nov. 20.

" COMRDAES, the laws of the 9th and 10th of this month, given in orders to the army, will inform you of the great events that have taken place at Paris. They have inspired the heart of every Frenchman with hope. They ought also to animate yours. Your sufferings are about to cease. No longer shall I solicit in vain succours of every kind, to terminate the misery which now oppresses you. You will soon be no longer exposed to the horrors of famine.—You will leave off your rags for clothes, you will receive your pay. You will have provisions, and lead and iron to fight your enemy.

Buonaparte, that Hero of France, who has so often conducted you to victory, is a Member of the new government, which is employed in saving the country, and providing for its defenders the means of living and conquering.

Comrades, for the last time, I solicit from you a few days more of firmness. You shall not be deceived in your expectation. Recollect that you were in as cruel a situation in the Ligurian Mountains, when you marched to the conquest of Italy. The hero of Italy and Egypt knows the whole extent of your wants and your sufferings. He is pursuing the means of ending them.—Though absent, his genius will direct your movements, and the Republic shall triumph.—— *Vive la Republique!*

(Signed) CHAMPIONET, *Gen. in Chief.*

A true copy. SUCHET, *Gen. of Div. Chief of the Staff, Maj. Gen.*"

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Paris, Nov. 15. Lord Nelson is uniting all the English forces in the Mediterranean, to attack Malta.

Dec. 8. Massena has arrived here. He is going to Italy.

Moreau has gone to take commaud of the army of the Rhine and Danube.

Gen. Championet has resigned the command of the army of Italy. The Consulate have accepted it. Massena is to command in Italy.

The army lately commanded by Massena is making preparations to enter Germany, as soon as the Russian army has arrived at Bavaria.

Strasburg, Nov. 10. In consequence of the check received by Gen. Ney, the army of the Rhine has been forced to fall back to Manheim.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Hamburg Mail, due on Wednesday, arrived this morning.

The Russians have begun their march homeward. On the 25th ult. the head-quarters of Suwarrow were removed from Augsburg to Eiratsburgh, in Bavaria, a distance of about eighteen miles. The Russians cross the Lech daily, in divisions of 4000 each.—The whole army, upon its arrival in Bavaria, will be divided into two columns, one of which is to take its route through Bohemia to Cracow, the other is to proceed thro' Moravia to Gallicia.—We see less and less reason for supposing that the differences between the Imperial Courts will be adjusted, or that the orders for the return of the Russians will be countermanded.

In Italy, the Austrians pursue their career with unvarying success. After the battle of Genoa on the 4th ult. the French army divided into two columns; one under Gen. Victor took a position near Mondovi. From that position it was driven, with the loss of Mondovi, and forced to withdraw to Saconna and Finale. The second column under Grenier was also forced to abandon the post of Borgo St. Dalmazzo, and to retreat to Robilante. When the official accounts came away, the Austrians were still in pursuit of the French. Gen. Bellegarde was on the 15th at Bagnasco, from whence he proceeded to Rivera. Coni is vigorously besieged, and as Lemone and Ormea are taken, the siege can be carried on without interruption. An unofficial article mentions the capture of the Col di Tenda, of which our readers have already been informed from the Paris papers. It is added that the French have been driven from the vallies of the Maira, and that the Austrians have advanced beyond the frontiers. Gen. Melas is to be strongly reinforced. The troops that besieged Ancona are on their march to join him, and he is to receive 20,000 more men from the Austrian States.

Yet, amidst all these preparations for war, the public mind at Vienna still hopes for a speedy peace; and the late Revolution at Paris has, it is said, given fresh confidence to these hopes. The Consul Ducos's brother, who was sent to Massena's army, had, it is rumoured, full powers to conclude an armistice. No armistice, however, has been concluded—though no very active operations have taken place lately, either in Switzerland or in Suabia. Gen. Sztarrys corps has been reinforced, and a decisive attempt is expected to be made to relieve Phillipsburg. Massena's army is drawing towards Suabia, into which it is evidently their intention to penetrate.

Duroc, Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, who was sent to Berlin, to notify the change that has taken place at Paris, has had an audience of his Prussian Majesty.—He has also had frequent conferences with General Molendorff and other Generals.

The Vienna Court Gazette says, that no official account has yet been received at Constantinople of any engagement having taken place between the Grand Vizier's army and the French in Egypt.

December 14.

The private letters received by the last conveyance from Paris, and circulated amongst the French emgrant nobility, report, that the unfortunate Louis XVII. supposed to have expired in the Temple, June 9th, 1795, is still alive. The Consul Sieyes is assiged both as the author of the report, and the evidence of the fact. It was he who is said to have substracted the devoted Prince from the poisons of the National Convention.——He procured a child of corresponding age, from the hospital of the Hotel Dieu, incurably affected with the scrofula, the pretended disease of the young king; and admitted this unfortunate child into the Temple, and exposed the body, disfigured with ulcers and operations, instead of the royal victim.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.

The British frigate Nassau was lost on the Hake Sands, on the 25th October, and 100 souls perished.

The commercial embarrassments throughout all Europe have not been without their effects in this country; and, unfortunately, from the enterprize and industry of our merchants, and the immense quantity of property exported during the last year from this port, amounting to nearly 17 millions, our city, it is feared, will very sensibly feel the shock, if not be a great sufferer. To check the progress of distress, a meeting of the Bank and Insurance Company Directors was held last evening, and a plan, worthy the generous and patriotic promoters, adopted, which promises to afford such a relief as will, no doubt, support the credit of our city, and effectually aid an industrious, respectable, though unfortunate part of the community.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.

A Treaty of Peace, Commerce, Fishery and Navigation, has been concluded between his Catholic Majesty and the Emperor of Morocco at Mequinez. The Difference of religious opinions is no longer made an obstacle with the Mahometans; and the latter who offered to Christians no other alternative than slavery or the sword, speak in this Treaty of their wishes to live in *friendship, good understanding*, and *harmony* with all Christian Powers. In the 13th article the Emperor of Morocco declares that he desires that the odious name of slavery may be effaced from the memory of man.—The Spaniards and the inhabitants of the Canaries are permitted to fish in the seas to the North of St. Croix in Barbary. The Morocco sailors and effects taken on board ships at war with Spain are to be restored, without ransom, by the Spaniards. The same is to be done by the subjects of Morocco. Morocco ships and effects, captured by a Power at war with the Emperor, are not to be sold in the Ports of Spain. This condition is also reciprocal.——Christian slaves, *of any Nation whatever*, who, having escaped from captivity, shall seek an asylum on board Spanish ships, or in the forts which his Catholic Majesty has on the Coast of Africa, shall not be reclaimed by their masters. The Company of the *Cinco Gremios*, of Madrid, shall continue to enjoy the exclusive privilege of drawing corn from Morocco, the Port of *Darbenba*.——An article states, that in case of a rupture between the two Powers, the prisoners shall not be treated, or considered as slaves;—but they shall be exchanged, as those of European nations are.

The exportation of wheat and other grain from the Prussian dominions has been prohibited.

NEWPORT, *January* 28.

At the last Dates, the " Powers that be" in France, were digesting a *New Constitution* for Discussion. The Outlines of it were said to be traced:—The Executive is to have at its Head, a " *Grand Elector*;" under him are to be two Consuls, disposable at the Will of the Grand Elector: There is also to be a Council of State, and seven Ministers. The Legislative Body is to be composed of two Houses—The *Tribunate* of 80, and the *Senate* of 220 Members, chosen for five Years.—The People are not to have the immediate Choice of any of them—and only 5000 are to be eligible to be elected by a Constitutional Jury.

It was the general Opinion, in Europe, at the Date of the last Accounts, that a Peace will be concluded the present Winter.

The late Changes in France, are esteemed highly favourable to the United States, and to Peace.

The Members who lately composed the French Executive Directory are thus disposed of—Sieyes and Ducos are made Consuls—Barras and Moulins are imprisoned; and Gohier is in Retirement.

One of the first Acts of the new Consuls of France, we learn, was the Liberation of the American prisoners confined therein.

The French Consuls have issued an Arrete, by which the French Priests, who were lately ordered to be transported, have been set at liberty.

A Stutgard account of Nov. 20, says, " The Field-Marshal Suwarrow has received Orders from Petersburgh, to depart with the Whole of the Russian army."

MARRIED.]—In this Town, Mr. *Hanson Hull*, to Miss *Hannah Wanton*, Daughter of the late Mr. James Wanton.

—Capt. *John Johnson*, to Miss *Polly Lyon*, Daughter of Mr. William Lyon.

—Mr. *John Murfey*, to Miss *Phebe Rider*, Daughter of the late Capt. John Rider.

DIED.]—Mr. *Amon Reynolds*, Son of Mr. Benjamin Reynolds.

—At Charleston, on the 11th Instant, Governor *Rutledge*, of South-Carolina.

—At Philadelphia, on the 21st Instant, General *Mifflin*, late Governor of Pennsylvania.

*** *In the Advertisement of Mr.* KING, *in the last Page of this Paper, is an Error—it should read thus:*—A Southwest View of the Town of Newport, 75 *Cents.—Also approved Likenesses of Generals* Suwaroff *and* Buonaparte, *at* 25 *Cents each.*"

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm.

1800.

JANUARY	Thermo. A. M. Deg.	Thermo. P. M. Deg.	Wind. A. M.	Wind. P. M.	Weather. A. M.	Weather. P. M.
21	34	36	NW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
22	30	32	NW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
23	33	34	NW.	W.	Fair.	Do.
24	38	42	SW.	Do.	Rainy.	Cloudy.
25	30	32	N.	NW.	Snow.	Do.
26	12	24	NNW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
27	30	36	W.	SW.	Cloudy.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, *Jan.* 27.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Polly, Pitman,	Demarara
Sloop Concord, Justin,	New-York
Polly, Kelly,	Richmond
Eagle, Greene,	St. Augustine
Betsy, Lincoln,	St. Thomas's
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Maria, Wood,	Africa
Peggy, Topham,	Ditto
Sloop Fanny, Ingraham,	Ditto
Ranger, Wolf,	Havanna
Sea-flower, Read,	Washington
Lively, Irish,	New-York
Rover, Read,	Edenton

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HAS FOR SALE.

One Hundred and Twenty Barrels of superfine and fine FLOUR.

Jan. 28.

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SAMUEL JEFFERS, *Administrator.*

January 27, 1800.

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Informs his Customers and others, he has just received a large Assortment of WOOLLENS, consisting of Broad Cloths Plains, Kersimeres, Baize, Flannel, &c.—with a general Assortment of HARDWARE, and other Articles.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1800.

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THE House and Wharf, with the Stores, Stables, and other Buildings belonging thereto, in Thames-street, now in the Occupation of Mrs. Malbone. For further Particulars apply to

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THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1800.

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N. B. The Sale to be at the Dwelling-House of the late deceased.

January 27.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of JOHN HOLMES, Esq; late of Middletown, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN SLOCUM, *Administrator.*

Newport, 27th Jan. 1800.

FOR SALE,

A very good Cow and Calf, and a Number of young Cattle. Apply to

ELISHA COGGESHALL.

January 27.

Whereas Sarah Taylor, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode-Island, Wife of James Taylor, formerly of the same Newport, Goldsmith, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Newport, within and for said County, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1800; praying the said Court for divers Causes therein set forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the said Petitioner and the said James: This is therefore, to give Notice to the said James, and to all others concerned, to appear before the said Court at said Term, and then and there respond to the Matters contained in the said Petition.

WILLIAM V. KING, Clerk.

Whereas Ann Delaserre, of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode-Island, Wife of William Delaserre, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Newport aforesaid, within and for said County, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1800; praying the said Court, for divers Causes therein set forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the said Petitioner and the said William: This is therefore to give Notice to the said William Delaserre, and to all others concerned, to appear before the said Court at said Term, and then and there respond to the Matters contained in said Petition.

WILIAM V. KING, Clerk.

THE undersigned, his Swedish Majesty's Vice-Consul (and authorised to transact the Consular business for his Majesty the King of Denmark) within the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, hereby gives Public Notice; that in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port of the above mentioned states, to call upon him, in order to be granted such certificates for their cargoes, as the exigency of the present state of the neutral commerce, and the several decrees of the belligerent powers, render indispensably necessary; and that any Master of vessel, belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally, stand responsible for the consequences.

In the absence of CHARLES F. DEGEN, Esq;

JOHN C. HAUFF.

Boston, Jan. 11, 1800.

☞ The respective printers at Salem, Newbury-Port, Portland, Portsmouth, Newport and Providence, are requested to publish the above.

*** *Those indebted to the Printer hereof, will render him a very essential Service, by making Payment at this Time.*

them they are constantly in the minds of the Consuls; encouraging them to preserve their courage; to repose in confidence on Kleber; and to look forward to the day, when crowned with victory, they will be restored to the bosom of their country.

☞ Consolation of the Armies on the late change.

PARIS, DEC. 1.

The General *in* Chief *of the army of* England, *to the inhabitants of the departments of the West and the Army.*

Head-Quarters, at Angers, Nov. 24.

FRENCHMEN,

THE happy change that has been effected in the Government, will bring us internal and external Peace. The Legislative Committees and the Consuls of the Republic are attached to no faction. They have in view the happiness and the glory of the French people, and are strong in their confidence, and the victories of our armies.—Every heart expands with hope. A suspension of hostilities already exists in the departments of the West, and orders have been given for carrying it into execution.——Without doubt the Chiefs of the Insurgents and the inhabitants of the districts who have been taken, will not delay to submit to the laws of the Republic. The united efforts of every good citizen not merely to prevent affections from being estranged, but also to conciliate and win them, can alone establish a solid Peace in the interior. All those who shall contribute to that end will deserve well of humanity and their country.

T. HEDOUVILLE, *Gen. in Chief.*

Gen. CHAMPIONET, *to the Army of* Italy.

Head-Quarters, at Genoa, Nov. 20.

" COMRDAES, the laws of the 9th and 10th of this month, given in orders to the army, will inform you of the great events that have taken place at Paris. They have inspired the heart of every Frenchman with hope. They ought also to animate yours. Your sufferings are about to cease. No longer shall I solicit in vain succours of every kind, to terminate the misery which now oppresses you. You will soon be no longer exposed to the horrors of famine.—You will leave off your rags for clothes, you will receive your pay. You will have provisions, and lead and iron to fight your enemy.

Buonaparte, that Hero of France, who has so often conducted you to victory, is a Member of the new government, which is employed in saving the country, and providing for its defenders the means of living and conquering.

Comrades, for the last time, I solicit from you a few days more of firmness. You shall not be deceived in your expectation. Recollect that you were in as cruel a situation in the Ligurian Mountains, when you marched to the conquest of Italy. The hero of Italy and Egypt knows the whole extent of your wants and your sufferings. He is pursuing the means of ending them.—Though absent, his genius will direct your movements, and the Republic shall triumph.——*Vive la Republique!*

(Signed) CHAMPIONET, *Gen. in Chief.*

A true copy. SUCHET, *Gen. of Div. Chief of the Staff, Maj. Gen.*"

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Paris, Nov. 15. Lord Nelson is uniting all the English forces in the Mediterranean, to attack Malta.

Dec. 8. Massena has arrived here. He is going to Italy.

Moreau has gone to take commaud of the army of the Rhine and Danube.

Gen. Championet has resigned the command of the army of Italy. The Consulate have accepted it. Massena is to command in Italy.

The army lately commanded by Massena is making preparations to enter Germany, as soon as the Russian army has arrived at Bavaria.

Strasburg, Nov. 10. In consequence of the check received by Gen. Ney, the army of the Rhine has been forced to fall back to Manheim.

L O N D O N, Dec. 13.

The Hamburg Mail, due on Wednesday, arrived this morning.

The Russians have begun their march homeward. On the 25th ult. the head-quarters of Suwarrow were removed from Augsburg to Eiratsburgh, in Bavaria, a distance of about eighteen miles. The Russians cross the Lech daily, in divisions of 4000 each.—The whole army, upon its arrival in Bavaria, will be divided into two columns, one of which is to take its route through Bohemia to Cracow, the other is to proceed thro' Moravia to Gallicia.—We see less and less reason for supposing that the differences between the Imperial Courts will be adjusted, or that the orders for the return of the Russians will be countermanded.

In Italy, the Austrians pursue their career with unvarying success. After the battle of Genoa on the 4th ult. the French army divided into two columns; one under Gen. Victor took a position near Mondovi. From that position it was driven, with the loss of Mondovi, and forced to withdraw to Saſonna and Finale. The second column under Grenier was also forced to abandon the post of Borgo St. Dalmazzo, and to retreat to Robilante. When the official accounts came away, the Austrians were still in pursuit of the French. Gen. Bellegarde was on the 15th at Bagnasco, from whence he proceeded to Rivera. Coni is vigorously besieged, and as Lemone and Ormea are taken, the siege can be carried on without interruption. An unofficial article mentions the capture of the Col di Tenda, of which our readers have already been informed from the Paris papers. It is added that the French have been driven from the vallies of the Maira, and that the Austrians have advanced beyond the frontiers. Gen. Melas is to be strongly reinforced. The troops that besieged Ancona are on their march to join him, and he is to receive 20,000 more men from the Austrian States.

Yet, amidst all these preparations for war, the public mind at Vienna still hopes for a speedy peace; and the late Revolution at Paris has, it is said, given fresh confidence to these hopes. The Consul Ducos's brother, who was sent to Massena's army, had, it is rumoured, full powers to conclude an armistice. No armistice, however, has been concluded—though no very active operations have taken place lately, either in Switzerland or in Suabia. Gen. Sztarrys corps has been reinforced, and a decisive attempt is expected to be made to relieve Phillipsburg. Massena's army is drawing towards Suabia, into which it is evidently their intention to penetrate.

Duroc, Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, who was sent to Berlin, to notify the change that has taken place at Paris, has had an audience of his Prussian Majesty.—He has also had frequent conferences with General Molendorff and other Generals.

The Vienna Court Gazette says, that no official account has yet been received at Constantinople of any engagement having taken place between the Grand Vizier's army and the French in Egypt.

December 14.

The private letters received by the last conveyance from Paris, and circulated amongst the French emgrant nobility, report, that the unfortunate Louis XVII. supposed to have expired in the Temple, June 9th, 1795, is still alive. The Consul Sieyes is assiged both as the author of the report, and the evidence of the fact. It was he who is said to have substracted the devoted Prince from the poisons of the National Convention.——He procured a child of corresponding age, from the hospital of the Hotel Dieu, incurably affected with the scrofula, the pretended disease of the young king; and admitted this unfortunate child into the Temple, and exposed the body, disfigured with ulcers and operations, instead of the royal victim.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.

The British frigate Nassau was lost on the Hake Sands, on the 25th October, and 100 souls perished.

The commercial embarrassments throughout all Europe have not been without their effects in this country; and, unfortunately, from the enterprize and industry of our merchants, and the immense quantity of property exported during the last year from this port, amounting to nearly 17 millions, our city, it is feared, will very sensibly feel the shock, if not be a great sufferer. To check the progress of distress, a meeting of the Bank and Insurance Company Directors was held last evening, and a plan, worthy the generous and patriotic promoters, adopted, which promises to afford such a relief as will, no doubt, support the credit of our city, and effectually aid an industrious, respectable, though unfortunate part of the community.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.

A Treaty of Peace, Commerce, Fishery and Navigation, has been concluded between his Catholic Majesty and the Emperor of Morocco at Mequinez. The Difference of religious opinions is no longer made an obstacle with the Mahometans; and the latter who offered to Christians no other alternative than slavery or the sword, speak in this Treaty of their wishes to live in *friendship, good understanding*, and *harmony* with all Christian Powers. In the 13th article the Emperor of Morocco declares that he desires that the odious name of slavery may be effaced from the memory of man.—The Spaniards and the inhabitants of the Canaries are permitted to fish in the seas to the North of St. Croix in Barbary. The Morocco sailors and effects taken on board ships at war with Spain are to be restored, without ransom, by the Spaniards. The same is to be done by the subjects of Morocco. Morocco ships and effects, captured by a Power at war with the Emperor, are not to be sold in the Ports of Spain. This condition is also reciprocal.——Christian slaves, *of any Nation whatever*, who, having escaped from captivity, shall seek an asylum on board Spanish ships, or in the forts which his Catholic Majesty has on the Coast of Africa, shall not be reclaimed by their masters. The Company of the *Cinco Gremios*, of Madrid, shall continue to enjoy the exclusive privilege of drawing corn from Morocco, the Port of *Darbenba*.——An article states, that in case of a rupture between the two Powers, the prisoners shall not be treated, or considered as slaves;—but they shall be exchanged, as those of European nations are.

The exportation of wheat and other grain from the Prussian dominions has been prohibited.

NEWPORT, *January* 28.

At the last Dates, the " Powers that be" in France, were digesting a *New Constitution* for Discussion. The Outlines of it were said to be traced:—The Executive is to have at its Head, a " *Grand Elector*;" under him are to be two Consuls, disposable at the Will of the Grand Elector: There is also to be a Council of State, and seven Ministers. The Legislative Body is to be composed of two Houses—The *Tribunate* of 80, and the *Senate* of 220 Members, chosen for five Years.—The People are not to have the immediate Choice of any of them—and only 5000 are to be eligible to be elected by a Constitutional Jury.

It was the general Opinion, in Europe, at the Date of the last Accounts, that a Peace will be concluded the present Winter.

The late Changes in France, are esteemed highly favourable to the United States, and to Peace.

The Members who lately composed the French Executive Directory are thus disposed of—Sieyes and Ducos are made Consuls—Barras and Moulins are imprisoned; and Gohier is in Retirement.

One of the first Acts of the new Consuls of France, we learn, was the Liberation of the American prisoners confined therein.

The French Consuls have issued an Arrete, by which the French Priests, who were lately ordered to be transported, have been set at liberty.

A Stutgard account of Nov. 20, says, " The Field-Marshal Suwarrow has received Orders from Petersburgh, to depart with the Whole of the Russian army."

MARRIED.]—In this Town, Mr. *Hanson Hull*, to Miss *Hannah Wanton*, Daughter of the late Mr. James Wanton.

—Capt. *John Johnson*, to Miss *Polly Lyon*, Daughter of Mr. William Lyon.

—Mr. *John Murfey*, to Miss *Phebe Rider*, Daughter of the late Capt. John Rider.

DIED.]—Mr. *Amon Reynolds*, Son of Mr. Benjamin Reynolds.

—At Charleston, on the 11th Instant, Governor *Rutledge*, of South-Carolina.

—At Philadelphia, on the 21st Instant, General *Mifflin*, late Governor of Pennsylvania.

*** *In the Advertisement of Mr.* KING, *in the last Page of this Paper, is an Error—it should read thus:*—A Southwest View of the Town of Newport, 75 *Cents.*—*Also approved Likenesses of Generals* Suwaroff *and* Buonaparte, *at* 25 *Cents each.*"

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

JANUARY	Thermo. A. M. Deg.	Thermo. P. M. Deg.	Wind. A. M.	Wind. P. M.	Weather. A. M.	Weather. P. M.
21	34	36	NW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
22	30	32	NW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
23	33	34	NW.	W.	Fair.	Do.
24	38	42	SW.	Do.	Rainy.	Cloudy.
25	30	32	N.	NW.	Snow.	Do.
26	12	24	NNW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
27	30	36	W.	SW.	Cloudy.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, *Jan.* 27.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Polly, Pitman,	Demarara
Sloop Concord, Justin,	New-York
Polly, Kelly,	Richmond
Eagle, Greene,	St. Augustine
Betsy, Lincoln,	St. Thomas's
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Maria, Wood,	Africa
Peggy, Topham,	Ditto
Sloop Fanny, Ingraham,	Ditto
Ranger, Wolf,	Havanna
Sea-flower, Read,	Washington
Lively, Irish,	New-York
Rover, Read,	Edenton

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THOMAS TOWNSEND.

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WILLIAM V. KING, Clerk.

Whereas Ann Delaserre, of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode-Island, Wife of William Delaserre, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Newport aforesaid, within and for said County, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1800; praying the said Court, for divers Causes therein set forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the said Petitioner and the said William: This is therefore to give Notice to the said William Delaserre, and to all others concerned, to appear before the said Court at said Term, and then and there respond to the Matters contained in said Petition.

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In the absence of CHARLES F. DEGEN, Esq;

JOHN C. HAUFF.

Boston, Jan. 11, 1800.

☞ The respective printers at Salem, Newbury-Port, Portland, Portsmouth, Newport and Providence, are requested to publish the above.

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[*The following lines from* YOUNG, *in one of his arguments in favor of immortality, may not be deemed inapplicable to the present moment.*]

"WHEN to the grave we follow the renown'd
For valour, virtue, ſcience, all we love,
And all we praiſe; for worth whoſe noon-tide beam,
Enabling us to think in higher ſtyle,
Mends our ideas of etherial powers,
Dream we that luſtre of the moral world
Goes out in ſtench, and rottenneſs the cloſe?
Why was he wiſe to know, and warm to praiſe,
And ſtrenuous to tranſcribe, in human life,
The mind Almighty?—Could it be that fate,
Juſt when the lineaments began to ſhine,
And dawn the Deity, ſhould ſnatch the draught,
With night eternal blot it out, and give
The ſkies alarm, leſt Angels too might die?'

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcribers were, on the 28th Day of December laſt, duly appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Eaſt-Greenwich, Adminiſtrators on the Eſtate of *BENJAMIN FRY*, late of Eaſt-Greenwich, deceaſed; all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them for Settlement within One Year from this Date, or they will be excluded from Payment by Law; and all indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

JOHN FRY,
ALLEN FRY,
ANDREW FRY, } *Adm'rs.*

East-Greenwich, Jan. 14, 1800.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of North-Kingſtown, have appointed us the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN WALL, late of ſaid Town deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and allowed us Six Months from the Date hereof for that Purpoſe: Therefore all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in unto either of us the Subſcribers, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof.

GEORGE THOMAS,
ISAAC D. VAUGHAN, } *Com'rs.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1800.

The FARM, late belonging to GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq; in South-Kingſtown, is to be LET.——It is preſumed that no Perſon will apply to hire it, but one that is acquainted with it; and to him any Deſcription will be unneceſſary.

CARDER HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1799.

JOHN BAKER
Has for Sale at his STORE, on Banister's Wharf,
A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

FRESH RAISINS.
A few Caſks for Sale, by
NATHAN B. MILLER.
December 10, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN
Has just received, and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-street, Corner of the Old Church-Lane,
A freſh Aſſortment of
FALL and WINTER GOODS.
Newport, 2d of 12th Month, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL
Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Meſſrs. Giles & Channing's, where he has
AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Store—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Meſs and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Caſk; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Reſpectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office,
AN elegant Variety of faſhionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Seaſon;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Aſſortment of Satins, India Luteſtrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)
—AS FOLLOWS:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townsend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A Lot of Land, near the Duck Manufactory——with a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe thereon.—Inquire of the Printer.

December 10 1799.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
BROKER,

20 Hogſheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogſheads Molaſſes, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
100 Barrels Meſs Beef.
100 Barrels Meſs Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.

He has alſo to ſell, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town.

He has alſo 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, 13th January, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered on the 25th of March ensuing,
A FARM, in Little-Compton, about One Hundred Acres of Land, lying in a handſome Body together, all fenced with Stone-Wall, and divided in divers Diviſions with Stone; with a large Stream of Water running through the Whole of ſaid Land, which never fails of a Plenty of Water.—Has on it two Orchards, a good Houſe, Barn, Corn-Houſe, &c.——The above Premiſes lies on a good Road, which is greatly uſed, and about One Mile and a Half from the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid Town: One Half of the Payment will be taken in Weſt-India or this Country Produce.——Apply to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, Jan. 9, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A South-Weſt View of the TOWN OF NEWPORT.——Alſo, Approved Likeneſſes of the *GENERALS* SUWAROFF, at 75 Cents—and BUONAPARTE, at 25 Cents.——Apply to SAMUEL KING, at his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, January 6, 1800.

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Stockholders* of *The Newport Insurance Company*, are hereby notified, that the fourth Inſtalment of Twenty Dollars on each Share, in the *Funds* of ſaid *Company*, falls due on the firſt Monday in February next; they will alſo remember, that the Notes are made payable at *The Bank of Rhode-Island*, and will be previouſly lodged there.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

Newport Insurance-Office, Jan. 13, 1800

OFFICIAL.

To the CONSUL of His Catholic Majesty for the State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR, his Catholic Majeſty's Conſul-General, has received, from the Intendant at the Havanna, the following Liſt of Articles, now prohibited at that Port:—

Vermillion.
Mens' Caps—Silk, Thread, & Cotton.
Stocking-web Patterns (worſted)
Coarſe Shirts.
Sieves.
Braſs Locks, and Nails.
Coverletts (wool and cotton)
Dimities (thread and cotton)
Oil Cloth (flowered and plain)
Paper Hangings.
Eſterlings,
Tinſel Laces,
Sealing Wax,
Stockings (worſted and cotton)
Marſeilles Quilting.
Handkerchiefs (linen)
Hats (caſtor excepted.)
Shoes, Calicoes, and printed linens,
Plain and ornamented dreſſes for both ſexes, of what manufacture ſoever.

Further information from the Intendant of the Havannah.

All Shippers of goods or merchandizes from the United States, to the above port ſhall be qualified before a notary public reſpecting the property ſpecified in the invoices, the ſame ſhall be atteſted by his Majeſty's Conſul General, or by ſome one of his Majeſty's conſuls or vice conſuls, otherwiſe ſuch goods will not be admitted to entry.

Whereas it has been found that numbers of Merchants and others, trading from the United States to the Havanna, regardleſs of the foregoing publication inſerted ſome time ſince, in ſeveral papers of the Union, have proſecuted their voyages without ſoliciting the atteſtation mentioned therein, and on arrival there have alledged ignorance reſpecting the ſame. Now, therefore, his Catholic Majeſty's Conſul General, in compliance with his inſtructions received latterly on this head, doth hereby make known, to all whom it may concern, that from and after the publication hereof, any veſſel or veſſels trading to the above port or ports in the iſland of Cuba, ſhall be provided with the aforementioned atteſtation, otherwiſe they will not be admitted to entry.

Newport, 10th January, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24*th*, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
A Dwelling-Houſe, and Lot of Land whereon ſaid Houſe ſtands, a little out of this Town, near the Wind-Mills, formerly belonging to Benjamin Stanton, deceaſed.—For further Particulars inquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 1st Mo. 13*th*, 1800.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Dr. *ISAAC SENTER*, late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A very convenient Dwelling-Houſe, in Newtown, having Four Rooms on a Floor, with Two Waſh-Rooms, and a good Cellar under the Whole; alſo the Lot on which ſaid Houſe ſtands, being 50 by 100 Feet, free from Quit-Rent.—Apply to

OLIVER REED.

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

STRAYED away from James Chace's, ſome Time paſt, Twelve Sheep, moſtly Weathers, very large and likely.—They are branded on the Rump with the Letters I. A. with Tar. Whoever has either the Whole or Part of them, among their Sheep, and will give Notice to the Subſcribers, ſhall be well rewarded, and Expences paid by

PERRY SHERMAN, or
CLARK HARGILL.

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *GEORGE CORNELL*, ſen. late of ſaid Newport, Cabinet-Maker, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby notify all Perſons, having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, (if they think fit) to bring them in to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

JOB TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM BORDEN.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

GEORGE CORNELL,
RICHARD CORNELL, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

LOST, a Poſt-Note, No. 1258, drawn by the Bank of New-York, in Favour of JAMES NOYES, dated March 25, 1799, for *Five Hundred and Seventy-six Dollars and* 14-100*ths*, which Note was indorſed by Samuel Reynolds, in a Letter directed to James Noyes, Weſterly, Rhode-Iſland, and under Cover to Rowſe Babcock, Poſt-Maſter, Weſterly, and put into the Poſt-Office in New-York, on the 26th of March, 1799; ſince which, Nothing can be diſcovered of the Note or Letter.——Any Perſon finding ſaid Note, and returning it to Samuel Reynolds, Merchant, New-York, or to Doctor James Noyes, Weſterly, ſhall receive the above Reward.—Payment is ſtopped at the Bank, therefore it cannot be of Uſe to any Perſon.

Westerly, Dec. 5, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

Juſt received a handſome and general aſſortment of faſhionable Dry Goods, ſuited to the ſeaſon, and now opening for ſale, at the foot of the Old Church Lane, in Thames-ſtreet, on the loweſt terms—among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths; ſecond ditto and inferior quality; foreſt cloths and ſerges; ſuperfine caſſimeres; elaſtic cloths and coatings; mixt coatings; baizes and flannels; ſwanſdowns and black flag; pins per pack; coloured and white threads; black and black & white galoons; ſerrits; thick muſlins; checks; Iriſh linens and platillas per piece, or otherwiſe; a box bed-ticking; children's hats; calicoes and chintzes; Scotch and India book muſlins; ditto handkerchiefs; jaconet muſlin, and ſprigg'd; dimities and white jean; coloured bordered white handkerchiefs; fine white tiffany; beautiful kid gloves; wildbores and durants; ſtriped calamancoes; luteſtrings and black perſians; farſnets and cambricks; Morocco and cloth ſhoes; childrens' Morocco ditto; white and coloured ſewing ſilk, per the lb. or otherwiſe; mock tortoiſe combs; Scots carpeting, and table ditto, &c. &c.

By JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

[*The following lines from* YOUNG, *in one of his arguments in favor of immortality, may not be deemed inapplicable to the present moment.*]

"WHEN to the grave we follow the renown'd
For valour, virtue, ſcience, all we love,
And all we praiſe; for worth whoſe noon-tide beam,
Enabling us to think in higher ſtyle,
Mends our ideas of etherial powers,
Dream we that luſtre of the moral world
Goes out in ſtench, and rottenneſs the cloſe?
Why was he wiſe to know, and warm to praiſe,
And ſtrenuous to tranſcribe, in human life,
The mind Almighty?—Could it be that fate,
Juſt when the lineaments began to ſhine,
And dawn the Deity, ſhould ſnatch the draught,
With night eternal blot it out, and give
The ſkies alarm, leſt Angels too might die?'

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcribers were, on the 28th Day of December laſt, duly appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Eaſt-Greenwich, Adminiſtrators on the Eſtate of *BENJAMIN FRY*, late of Eaſt-Greenwich, deceaſed; all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them for Settlement within One Year from this Date, or they will be excluded from Payment by Law; and all indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

JOHN FRY,
ALLEN FRY, } *Adm'rs.*
ANDREW FRY,

East-Greenwich, Jan. 14, 1800.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of North-Kingſtown, have appointed us the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN WALL, late of ſaid Town deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and allowed us Six Months from the Date hereof for that Purpoſe: Therefore all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in unto either of us the Subſcribers, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof.

GEORGE THOMAS,
ISAAC D. VAUGHAN, } *Com'rs.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1800.

The FARM, late belonging to GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq; in South-Kingſtown, is to be LET.——It is preſumed that no Perſon will apply to hire it, but one that is acquainted with it; and to him any Deſcription will be unneceſſary.

CARDER HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1799.

JOHN BAKER
Has for Sale at his STORE, on Banister's Wharf,
A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

FRESH RAISINS.
A few Caſks for Sale, by
NATHAN B. MILLER.
December 10, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN
Has just received, and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-street, Corner of the Old Church-Lane,
A freſh Aſſortment of
FALL and WINTER GOODS.
Newport, 2d of 12th Month, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL
Reſpectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Houſe—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Meſs and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Caſk; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Reſpectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office,
AN elegant Variety of faſhionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Seaſon;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Aſſortment of Satins, India Luteſtrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)
—AS FOLLOWS:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townsend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A Lot of Land, near the Duck Manufactory——with a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe thereon.—Inquire of the Printer.

December 10 1799.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
BROKER,
20 Hogſheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogſheads Molaſſes, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
100 Barrels Meſs Beef.
100 Barrels Meſs Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.

He has alſo to ſell, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town.

He has alſo 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, 13th January, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered on the 25th of March ensuing,
A FARM, in Little-Compton, about One Hundred Acres of Land, lying in a handſome Body together, all fenced with Stone-Wall, and divided in divers Diviſions with Stone; with a large Stream of Water running through the Whole of ſaid Land, which never fails of a Plenty of Water.—Has on it two Orchards, a good Houſe, Barn, Corn-Houſe, &c.——The above Premiſes lies on a good Road, which is greatly uſed, and about One Mile and a Half from the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid Town: One Half of the Payment will be taken in Weſt-India or this Country Produce.——Apply to

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